JAMES GUNDUS BESSET, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS

TERMS, much in colourer. Money sent by most will be at the THE WALLY HERALD new cents per copy of per annual THE WHERLY HERALD seems consuming, at set cents copy, or to be consum. The European Edition every Wednesd at set cents at set of the per capsul per capsul to may part of them it is to be to may part of the Continues. Ash to include posters of the Continues. Ash to see the per capsul to wile yes only or \$1.50 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD on Wadnesday, or four cents per

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway -- XING LEAR. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery, -- New York As It Is-WALLACK'S THEATER Broadway .- PLAYING WITH LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Fo. 634 Broadway.-

NEW BOWERY THE ATER. BOWERY -CAREER OF A FIRE

BARNOMS AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Day and

BRY A WTS' MINSTHELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadwa Bullinsouns, Borton, Pancis, Ac .- Scients at Guine, 'o. NIBLO'S BALOON, Broadway -- Hooley & Campacil's

CASTRERURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway. - Sonos

New York, Sunday, October 14, 1860.

The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port last evening. She brings \$1,971, C45 in specie, including the treasure shipped by the John L. Stephens. The John L. Stephens, about the safety of which some apprehensions were entermined, met with an accident to her machinery, but was taken into Acapulco by the aid of the frigate

The North Star also brings news from Costa The government forces had attacked and defeated those of Ex President Mora. General Mora, General Canas, and others, were shot by the

We learn that peace and order had been restored on the 1sthmus of Panama and its vicinity. This was brought about by the landing, at the suggestion of the authorities, of forces from the American and British vessels of war. These forces remained in joint occupation of the Isthmus at last accounts, but it was probable that they would soon be with-

The Prince of Wales yesterday visited the veteran chief of our army, Lieutenant General Scott, at his residence in Twelfth street. He also visited Mr. Beady's photograph gallery, where his portrait was taken: Ball, Black & Co.'s jewelry establishment, and Barnum's Museum. In the evening the grand torchlight procession of the firemen in honor of the Prince took place. It was a magnificent dis play, surpassing in every respect any demonster of a sin flar character ever witnessed the movements of the Prince and the procesorning's firemen are graphically described in-

aper.

The steamship Arago sails of re, with 137 paspaper. terday for Southampton cie. The Glasgow also sengers and \$1,760 terday for Queenstown and

salled from this passengers.

Liverpool, of the Receivership for the Artisans

The post have been settled yesterday by the Court, but was further postponed to Wed-

The Court of Appeals adjourned yesterday. Among the cases decided were the suits of Van Benseiser and Church against the Anti-Renters, in which judgments were given for the landlords the decisions of the lower courts being reversed. A new trial was granted Mrs. Hartung, who has been a long time in prison, having been convicted of the murder of ber husband.

The cotton market peacerday was active and firm. The sales embraced between 6 000 and 7 000 bales, closing firm on the barts of 11c to 11%c, chiefly at the inside figure, for midding uplands. Included in the sales were som parcels on speculation and for export, with 2 000 bal francists There was a movement in breadstuffs. The flour market was extited and active, with heavy sales, at an advance of 10c. per barrel, and in some cases at 15c. Wheat was also quite active, with large sales, both here and to arrive, at an advance in prices of 3c. to 5c. per burbel. good do at 72:. Pork was irregular, with moderate sales including new mess, at \$19 75 a \$19 90, and of new prime at \$14 40 a \$14 50. Segars were quite steady, with sales of about 700 bbds. and 73 boxes. Coffee was quiet. Freights were unchanged, while engagements were mod Among the shipments were wheat, to Liverpool, at 1134d a 1354d, in bage cotton at 7-32d; rosin at 3s. per 310 bs , and flour at 3s. 154d.

The Issue Before the People-New York the Battle Ground.

Now that the smoke of the recent political battle in Pennsylvania has cleared away, and the public are permitted to look over the field and ascertain the real position of the different factions in the anti-republican army in that contest, they are able to discover undeniable proof that the defeat of the democratic nominee was brought about by the treachery of party leaders and petty township politicians who were unable to comprehend the great question at issue, much less to see the effect of their course upon the future of this yet youthful nation. The real instead of the false attitude of the different forces in that State has thrown a world of light upon the canvass in this and other Northern States. It reveals the fact that in New York is the only real union of the conservative forces in opposition to the revolutionary doctrines of William H. Seward. This view of the recent contest in that State should have the effect of encouraging those who have forced the selfish politicians who compose the regencies and committees in New York to give way to those who do understand the ques tions involved in this Presidential contest and have brought about a union upon one electoral ticket. Instead of sitting quietly down, they ought to buckle on their armor and prepare for the battle, as though so unfavorable news

There is no denying the fact that if Lincols is elected be will, whilst in power, be under the influence of Seward, the high priest of the republican party. This spostle of the "higher law" has just returned from a stumping tour In the West, where he has been promulgating his fanatical doctrines and preparing the minds of the people to back him up in any posi-tion that he may force Lincoln to take. It is one of his peculiarities to make conservative speeches in Washington, such as serve to ow off all suspicions as to the real objects of the party. It is only on the eve of an important election, and in some Northern city, that he announces the real principles and aims of the party of which he is the leader. On no other occasion do we hear him preaching the "irrepressible conflict," or giving atterance to such sentiments as were contained in his re-

had been received from the Keystone State.

cent speech at St. Paul, Minnesota. The speeches of this nature are reserved for such time and such occasion as he feels their that triumph is about to crown efforts, and it is necessary to pare his followers to stand by him and face the enemy, even at the mouth of the cannon, it necessary. It is only on such occasions that he informs the public as to the real principles of the party, and, pointing to the attitude of their Southern opponents, saks the assembled multitude, "Who's afraid ?"

This last manifesto of the New York Senator may be put down as the chart and compass of coln's administration, should he be elected to the chief magistracy of the Union, and this is the iseue, change it and modify as you will, that is to be met at the ballot box from Maine to California on the 6th of next November. Notwithstanding this, the leaders of the eeveral fragments of the anti-"irrepressible conflict" army are wrangling with each other and endeavoring to hide the real question at issue by splitting hairs over who shall be on this ward committee or that electoral ticket. The recent election in Pennsylvania has thrown the responsibility of defeating the advocates of this doctrine upon the State of New York. Here is the battle ground, and where the enemy must be met and conquered, if at all. There is no longer a shadow of hope in Pennsylvania; the leaders have signed, sealed and delivered that State to the enemy. In New Jersey the regular democratic organization have formed a union electoral ticket; but there, as in Pennsylvania, the Douglas faction insist upon giving the State to Lincoln; the political hacks of New England have long since made the transfer of that section to the republicans, leaving New York, whose thirty five votes can stay the tide, as the last and only hope, forlorn as it is.

We have one advantage in this State above all others: the press of New York wields greater influence than that of any other State. Already public opinion has forced the petty politicians into the background, and in no other State is there so perfect union as here. This Union party have still their sinews of war on hand. whilst the republicans, like the "ten foolish virgins," have burnt all their oil, and the doors may be shut before they obtain a supply. Let not the truly brave and patriotic surrende whilst even this forlorn hope is left for at of There is yet time to accomplish the quicker the republicans, for New Yorkey.

than any other section of the full poll of the There is unquestionably to eighty thousand vote in New York, fro the republicans, and majority in opposecrupulous politicians who if the selfish seen trying to elect Lincoln can have thus heir proper place—New York made be ketre of operations, and all the elements theerned in our union electoral ticket go at work as though the salvation of the country were in their hands—the fanatical doctrine proclaimed by Seward in his recent Western tour will receive an overwhelming repudiation at the ballot-box. What are you, the Committee of Fifteen, doing to meet this grea issue? Having assumed the management of affairs, the eyes of the nation are now turned to you. Let no time be lost in preparing for the battle.

The Prince's Sall-Cotton, Hardware an

If New York had a second Juvenal he could

not find a more fruitful theme for his lash than the ball which the commercial aristocracy of this city gave on Friday night to the Prince of Wales. With a very large experience in public gatherings, we do not remember ever having seen one which equalled this assembly in extraordinary contrasts and striking alternations between cleverness and stupidity in its management. In certain essentials, such as the supper-which was one of Delmonico's greatest triumphs-the very best thing of the kind ever done here, and which was served, all things considered, with miraculous celerity and precision—the arrangement of police and the general order of the house exits and entrances, under the charge of Mr. Moss, no improvement could be suggested. The wi h the single exception of the bungling carpenters, who are responsible for the breaking through of the floor. This accident might have been easily guarded against by proper tests before the people were admitted. But after the flsor had been repaired, the supper served. and the ball really commenced, the spectacle was a very curious one. It had been supposed that the best society in New York—the youth and beauty especially of the metropolis-would have been gathered about the Prince, to pay him that graceful homage and courteous reception to which his position as the first gentleman of England entitles him. New York, as well as other great cities, has a certain number of what are termed society men. They are lively, pleasant fellows, tall nonsense agreeably, dance well, and generally keep things going. Light, frivolous and empty neaded people though they may be when judg by a severe Front street standard, they still have their places in the social circle, they are welcome in every house, and their presence is absolutely necessary in an affair like the Prince's ball. Then, as a pendant to these Dashaway fellows, we have the type of the thorough society woman—the belle who goes to three parties a week in the season, and who suggests anti-dancing tracts and medical lectures against paper-soled shoes and low-necked dresses—the woman who is utterly given over to Satan and all his works, real Honiton and diamonds included. And the solemn truth is, as we have said before that the presence of these people is absolutely necessary for an affair like the Prince's ball which should have been a demonstration of young people in honor of one of their own set The fact was, however, that the floor was managed by sexagenarians. The Grand Chamberlain or Pewter Stick-in waiting was a very respectable and excellent old gentleman, whose noing days, it any he had, were over half a century ago, and who has been too busily engaged in amassing money to cultivate his manners. All the persons immediately about the Prince were the same venerable aspect. Such a splendid study of antiques of both sexes has never before been enjoyed in this city. It seemed like going back to the Pyramids; we looked involuntarily for the knee breeches, buckles and slik stockings of our grandfathers, and the high beeled shoes and enormous headdresses of the women of the eighteenth century. To see the old fellows

hobbling about, interfering with everybody,

elaborately disarranging other people's plans,

and having none whatever of their own, was

exceedingly ludicrous. They managed the ball from a purely business point of view, and found a partner for the Prince exactly as they would have sold him an invoice of dry goods, a barrel of pork, a bale of cotton, a bushel of corn, a half a dozen penknives, or a quintal of codfish. The grand moth, "dollars and cents." was written on their foreheads and branded upon their coat tails. The atmosphere was reelent of the odor of Wall street; the very tickets looked like bank notes, and the bill of exchange should have appeared among the decorations. The ball was an apotheosis of trade, and was therefore terribly slow.

Let it be understood that we have nothin but sentiments of the most profound respect to the venerable persons above referred to when they are in their proper places. But we must be permitted to say that, when men or women rise fifty years of age, the floor of a ballroom is not precisely the place where they appear to the best advantage as managers and controllers. There were at the Prince's ball three thousand and twentyfive persons, and of these not more than couple of hundred were young dancing people Had it not been for the Prince and the young men of his suite, the ball would have been an anomaly-that is, a ball at which nobody danced. As it was, they barely saved it. The courteous, gentlemanly, highbred manners of the royal party afforded the strongest and most agreeable contrast to the fuseiness of the old fellows about them. It would appear that nearly all the tickets were monopolized by a clique of old fogies, who distributed them among fostles of their own order, and the conimagined that people in New York are entirely bald and are old enough lock upon quadrilles and other vanities one same order with the stern severity of octical business men and rigid political conomists. The ness men and rigid political family gave the Bounderby and Barns to him very plainly, Prince a ball, but this to amuse curselves or "Don't think we very stupid and very foolish. you. It is you won't dine and be bored We do it peeches, and we must do something with uto keep up our trade with Mr. Bull." and that is the moral of the Prince's ball.

The Effect of Union Tickets Upon the Next Congress and Upon the Republican

If the union of the conservative elements or one Presidential ticket in this State should not e successful in defeating Lincoln, the union of that interest in the several Congressional districts may at least have the effect of contri buting to secure a majority in the next Hous of Representatives, as there is now in the Senate; and that is a grand point to be gained when it is considered that Lincoln, If elected cannot carry out the republican programm without a Congress at his back to sustain him.

By uniting the conservative elements in the ifferent Congressional districts of this city and State upon a single ticket in each, the result would be a defeat of the republican candidates for the House of Representatives, and the election of opposition members. But what do we find? The conservative interest divided upon two or three tickets in every district, while the republicans are united in a compact, solid column. This is insanity, and can only result in certain defeat and disaster. Some of the candidates are taken from the grogshops, and are the very worst specimens of our citizens Now, this ought not to be.

Among the aspirants to seats in the House o Representatives, we have as yet seen only the names of two candidates who occupy the right position. These men are Benjamin Wood, of the Third district, and John Cochrane, of the Sixth. These gentlemen have combined on a single ticket the whole conservative elements of their respective districts, and we trust that no other ticket opposed to black republicanism will be started in either district. We have every con fidence that these candidates will be successful. and we hope that a similar course will be adopted in every district throughout the city and State. When bad men combine, good men ought to unite. By union alone the conserva tive interest can stand; by division it must fall. A house divided against itself cannot stand. Division in the ranks of the conservative element is like the madness which now threatens to destroy the cause of pa-triotism in Italy, by bringing the patriot King Victor Emanuel, and the patriot chief Garibaldi, and their adherents, into colii sion, and thus risking the loss of all that has been gained by the revolution, and giving an opportunity to Austria to extend once more her iron rule over a lost province, and to check the growth of liberal ideas throughout the

whole peninsula. Every friend of conservatism, every man hostile to the anti-slavery programme of black republicanism, ought, therefore, to be fully impressed himself with the necessity of union, and impress it upon the minds of all who cherish the same sentiments, whether they call them selves Breckinridge men, or Bell men, or Doug las men. In no instance let two conservative tickets be run in the same district; and if there is no other way of deciding between the claims of two or three candidates, let it be done by lot. But it appears to us that the conservative voters could fairly and equitably settle the matter by a very simple process. Let them hold a primary election in the district, and let ballot boxes be erected, and all the conservative voters of every denomination de posit their votes therein, and let the man who receives the largest number be the candidate put forward in the legal election. and let the others withdraw from the contes and give him their warmest support. This is the only sensible course. The idea of splitting the conservative interest is absurd, and the man who advises it must either be a knave, a fool or an ignoramus. The notion of preserving parties in their integrity, which the shock of revolution has shattered, is sheer nonsense. These demoralized and disorganized parties must form a new political combination; in conformity with the march of events and the spirit of the time There is one live party in the country, and that is the black republican. The only other live party there can be is a conservative one in opposition to republicanism. There cannot be two or three conservative parties, warring against each other as well as against the commen enemy. They would cease to be conservative, and no longer deserve the name. All old party claims and names, founded on obsolete issues, must be merged in the one new name and the one cause. If the local politicians kick

against this simple plan of safety, the peo-

ple chould kick them out of the places

which they usurp, and take the mat ter into their own hands. By adoptia: union tickets in the several Congressional dis tricts, as common sense and common danger recommend, the conservatives can yet return a majority to the House of Representatives, who can extract the sting from the serpent of republicanism, and render it completely harmless in the next Congress, even though Mr. Lincoln should receive a majority of the electoral votes of the Union and be installed as President in the White House. A republican administration. with an opposition united majority against it in both bouses of Congress, would be powerless for mischief, and could never carry out its revo lutionary designs.

A Warning to the South in Behalf of Lincoln's Administration, and, Perhaps a Little Toe Fast.

Our ecstatic cotemporary, the Tribune, in the ull confidence of a republican President from and after the 4th of March next, undertakes to give a gentle warning to the politicians of the South. They are thus admonished that it would be best for them to ahaddon "the de vice of representing the reputicans as a band of crazy fanatics, intent or the immediate and compulsory abolition of lavery;" that it is folly longer to persist in representing Helper and John Brown as pe expounders of republican principles, and that our Southern brethren would do well, in this connection, to remember that "it be been so habitual with anti-republican sakers and writers-especially at the Sou to represent the republicans as intent a compulsory emancipation of the blacks, that a negro insurrection (perhaps more than querce was that the Prince's party must have one is very likely to follow the knowledge of a republican triumph."

This danger, we are next told, "is one which calls for the exercise of wisdom, vigilance and true courage throughout the slave States to prevent a most deplorable waste of human lives;" and that it is "most desirable that the sensible, patriotic citizens of the South should interpose at once to stop the ridiculous gasconade of disunion;" for that this thing "can exert no influence over the free States, except to confirm them in their fixed resolve not to be bullled out of their convictions by menaces which strike at the root of constitu tional government," and much more in the same vein. We interpret it all as signifying that unless the conservatives of the South com up at once to a cordial acquiescence in Lincoln's election, they will be apt to suffer for their neglect, in the outbreak here and there,

of servile insurrections. This is certainly a terrible rod of coercion to hold over the Southern States. You must sup port our President and party in power, or look out that your slaves do not turn upon you Have a care, or they may really believe that the mission of the republican party is to free them, and, thus encouraged, they may strike for their own deliverance. Is not this a desperate expedient to frighten the South into sub mission? Can any good come of it? On the other hand, is it not fearfully suggestive of the future programme of the republican party!

These warnings of our republican co temporary are based upon the certainty of Lincoln's election. But he is not yet elected, and his friends should not forget the old truism of "many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip." Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have all gone by the board, and cannot be recovered against Lincoln, we admit; but in all these States the factious jealousies and personal feuds among Douglas men, Breckinridge men and Bell-Everett men have been stronger to divide them than have been their common interests to unite them. Their intestine quarrels set them to devouring each other, and while thus engaged their common enemy stepped forward and knocked them all in the head.

In New York the same state of things would now exist had such old party caucus and worn out back politicians as Dean Richmond and John A. Green, and others of the same sort been permitted to rule the rosst. But their foolish and suicidal proceedings on both sides disgusted our sober, practical, conservative men, and the consequence is that from an inde-pendent volunteer union committee in this city we have secured a union electoral ticket fo this State against Lincoln, upon which all the factions concerned are cordially, and from proper sense of necessity, concentrating their

The battle has still to be fought in New York, and she holds the balance of power in ber hands. According to all our election results of the last four years, from year to year, there is a conservative majority in this State against the republican party of at least forty thousand; and it may still be strong enough to turn the scale in November, allowing a liberal margin for desertions and defections. And so before the Tribune proceeds to lift the curtain upon the second act of the republican drama, let us have the denouement of the first. The maid, with the milking pail on her head, was very confident of a new silk gown; but in the very act of deciding upon the color thereof she forgot the law of gravitation, and all was lost. Lincoln cannot be elected without the vote of New York, and he will have to fight to get it.

THE PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPERS AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.-The Philadelphia news papers are apparently very much astonished a the result of the Pennsylvania election, and are perplexing their brains with all sorts of theories to account for the crushing defeat of Foster. Their utter ignorance of what was coming betrays their incompetency as the organs of public opinion. They virtually concede this point in attributing the overwhelm ing success of Curtin to the influence of the atroclous New York Herald in behalf of Fos ter. In fact, of all the little cliques of the prorincial newspaper press, the little olique of small beer political organs of Philadelphia are most in the habit of attributing any result of any election, anywhere, to the influence of the HERALD, as the advocate or opponent of the victorious party. Thus it appears we elect Tom by supporting his adversary Dick about as often as we elect Harry by advocating life own claims.

But as a class of newspaper men, our l'bila delphia cotemporaries are scurvy nincompoops, with all the petty jealousies and mean and ma lignant traits peculiar to the lowbred, rulgar fellow. In this category the North American is not included, for, although a somewhat straightlaced old Miss Nancy in some things, it takes a aroad, practical, comprehensive range in its views upon many things. But some of its neighbors are as destitute of the teachings of common decency as they are of the principles of commen cente. They have not even the crathery

sagacity to com sebend the fact that, in descending to foul mo hed personal assaults upon the visiter or inv ted guest to their city, they are only betrayi & themselves as illbred village curs, unacou omed to the usages of higher

From time to time we have been constrained o give these Philadelphia newspaper small fry a little pruning down, and they may take it for granted that we shall repeat our instructions whenever the occasion may require it. We know that, even with a little scoring, they like to be advertised in the HERALD; but let them be civil if they wish to be mentioned by name.

New York Congressional Nominations. The Republican County Convention to-day nomina

themas W. Olcott for Congress, and Robert Taylor fo GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1860.

At the National Democratic Convention of the Twenty sixth district, held in this place to-day, Hos. George N Clark, of Waterloo, was unanin

LATTIE VALLEY, Oct. 12, 1860. The Democratic Congress sant Convention, which met here to day, has nominated Hon. Mr. Burnell, of Chau augue county, for Congress. R E Featon is the republi

Terrific Gale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence

Bosros, Oct 13, 1860.

Late New Brunswick papers report a terrific gale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 5th and 7th of October. The ratiread wharf at Shediac was destroyed; five buildings were blown down or floated away; two echooners. were driven from their moorings high and dry up int tee fields, and a great number of trees were prostrated Two schooners that left Spediac on the morning of th 6th inst. are supposed to be lost, with all on board. To damage at Shedisc is estimated at \$10,000. Large bridges at Congne, Sucktouche, Escutanes and other pla

The Court of Appeals. A NEW TRIAL GRANTED TO MRS. HARTUNG -DECISION IN THE ANTI-RENT CASES.

ALBANY, Oct 13, 1860.
The Court of Appeals a tjourned to day. In the case Mrs. Hartung, conduct in jail so long for the murder ther husband, a new trial is granted.

The Manor cases of Van Reusselaer and Church agains the Anti Renters are decided in favor of the land the jungments of the lower courte being reversed.

Disturbance at a B.ockinriage Barbecue

A YOUNG WOMAN SECT-ATTEMPT TO LYNCH THE SHOOTER. CINCINNATI, Oct 13, 1860

At the Breckinridge barbecoe, near Winchester, Clark county, Ky., yeaterday, a young man, son of Dr. West, of Bath county, being prevented by a gentleman named Scott from rushing to the dinner table reserved for ladies, drew a pistol and fired at the latter. West missed his aim, but unfortunately, the shot took effect in the face of Mise Emma Hickman, inflicting a serious wound. The seized him and made three attempts to hang him to tree, when the sheriff of the county prevailed upon the mob to deliver the would be murderer over to the law West was subsequently taken to Winchester county and lodged in fall to await his trial.

The Quickest Steamboat Time to Albany Porgressian, Oct. 18, 1860. The steamer Daniel Drew's time, from her pier at t

foot of Jay street, was three hours and twenty five minutes, including delays at two landings, and against head wind. Her running time was three hours and four-

Hunson, Oct. 13-12:55 P. M. The Daniel Drew arrived here at 12:30. Her running time, against head wind, was five hours five minutes. ALBANY, Oct. 13-3 21 P. M.

The Daniel Drew arrived here at \$ 20 P. M., from New York, after having made five landings on the way up. Her running time was six hours and fifty minutes, against a bead wind. This is the fastest th

Flora Temple Again A Winer. Synacuse, Oct 15, 1860.

In a match to day between Flora Temple and George N. stehin, the mare was again the victor. Time-2:26%-2 26 14-2 26.

The Star of the South at Savannah BAYANNAS, Oct. 13, 1960. The steamship Star of the South, from New York, ar rived here at seven o'clock this morning.

Loss of the Steamer Tempest The steamer Tempest, bound from Louisville to Catro with a full freight, sank at Long Island on Thursday night. No lives lost.

The Philadelphia City Gas Company.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1860
The Trustees of the City Gas Works are manifesting outting off the connections of the Grand Re

fusing the supply from the city works, unless the propri-ctors stop making water gas, with which a portion of the hotel has been supplied for months past. inauguration of Governor Fairbanks, of

MOSTPHILER, Vr., Oct. 12, 1860. The State Legislature organized to day, the House electing A. P. Hanton, of Bethel; Speaker, and Charles G. Cummings, of Brattleboro, Clerk. The Senate chose Mr. Ricason, of Montpeller, Secretary. To-day Governor Fairbanks was inaugurated, and delivered a message mainly relating to local subjects. The educational, agri-cultural, and financial condition of the State is represented to be flourishing. The Governor intimated that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks stendy. Pennsylvania State 5's, 97%; Residing Ratirosd, 23%; Borris Canal, 64%; Long Island Ratirond, 15%; Pennsylvania Ratirosd, 41%. tight exchange on New York at par.

on New York at par.

Bairmons, Oct. 12, 1860.

Flour steady: Ohio and Howard street \$5.75; Oty Mills, 24.50. Wheat firm: red, \$1.30 a \$1.60; white \$1.40 a \$1.65.

Corn steady at T0c a 72c. for white and yellow. Provisions steady and uschanged. Coffee firm at 14 \(\cdot c \), a \$1.65.

Whiskey dull at 22c.

PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 1800.

Print dull and unchanged. Wheat active: saios of red at \$1.30 a \$1.36, and choice white at \$1.50. Ocro.—Saios of 3,000 bushein yellow at 73c. Mess perk at \$19.50 a \$20. Wheey dull at 22 \(\) c. a 23c. Collect—Saios of Rio at 14 \(\) c. a 15c.

Property of the state of the st

Flour very active and tending upwards. Wheat higher sales 8 000 bushels amber Michigan at 81 40, delivered in New Yors; white Michigan 51 50 a \$1 52, now high ligher Core steedy; sales 8 500 bushels Western mixed carty, at 07c. Barley dull: no good samples here, Ganada West via Buffalo 77c., 70c. for inferior date. Gats: 36c for State.

Betore Hon Judge Shipman.

SENTENCHS. Frankfin Emperation.—The prisoners were convicted of an assemble with a dangerous weapon on the mate of the Warnaw, and were this day sentenced—Quarte to hard labor for set me the sed to pay a fine of one dollar, and Engeration to thirty days' hard labor and to pay a fine of one collar.

DANGEROUS WEAPON.
In the Case of the United States w. Edward R. Warshaw -

CONVICTION OF A SEA CAPTAIN FOR ASSAULT WITH A

The defends was captain of the ship Fiors, and was tried for an assent with a dangerous weapon on a seaman by sheeting bim in the leg with a plate. Mr. Wilcoxson appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Kinkle for defence, which was inschedule and insubortication. The jury found the secured guilty, and be was remanded for scatenoo.

Inited States Commissioner & Court. Before Mr. Morell.

Ocr 15 - In the Matter of the Atlanta Stater -The admerned examination of Gordon, Hall and Warren, captain ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

News from California, Central America and New Granada.

Safety of the Steamship John L. Stephens.

ARRIVAL OF \$1,971,645 IN TREASURY.

IMPORTANT FROM COSTA

Befeat and Execution of Generals Mora and Canas.

Landing of the British and American Forces in New Granada,

The steamship North Star, Capt. Jones, from Aspinwall 6th inst., at a quarter to four o'clock P. M., this port last night.

this port last night.

The California advices by this arrival have been anticipated by the overland mall and pony expresses.

The North Star brings us the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the steamer John L. Stephens and her pessengers. The John I. Stephens left San Francisco September II, for Panama, and on the 19th, fifty-eight miles

south of Acapuico, the cap of the crank gave away and the platon went through the bottom of the cylinder. A bust was despatched for assistance to Acapulco, and the United States sloop-of-war Sahine was sent to her assistance. With the aid of canvas and from the Sabine, she succeeded in reaching Acapul the 28th. The passengers, mails and treasure were trans-ferred to the Uncle Sam, and arrived at this port this morning by the North Star. The J. L. Stephens was sub-sequently taken in tow by the Golden Gate for San Fran

Lieut Watkins died on board of the Sabine, and we ouried at A apulco.

The ship Horspurg, Capt. Oaks, from Callao, for Har

ton Roads, sprung aleak and sunk, 5th, in the Pacifis, in latitude 42, lengitude 90, West. The captain and crew reached the island of Jean Fernandes in small books. The etomorphy Granda honce had arrived at Valparaise and sailed for San Francisco.

From New Granda we learn that the authorities of the

State of Panuma had invited the landing of forces from the United States and British vessels of war in port. The invitation was compiled with on the 30th uit., and the oint occupation continued up to the departure of the North Star, but they would probably be withdrawn in a few days Perfect tranquility had been restored on the bthmus and its vicinity.

The following is the specie list of the North Star pe teamer Uncle Sam:-Jennings & Brewsters P Naylor. Tueffe M'Chile, & Co. Conroy & O'Connor...

Eugene Kelly & Co...

Trevor & Coignte....

Eugene Kelly & Co...

Von Hoffman & Co...

Our San Francisco Corresponde

RAN PRANCISCO, Sopt, 17, 1868.

Celebration of the Psytich Amssermany of Menican Independence—Anniversary of the Death of David C. Brokerick—Premen's Maripusa Mines—Magnificent Display of Autrora Borealis—Correspondence Between the Pope and the Archbichop of California—Establishment of a Dally Mail between Sacramento and Portland, Orapon—The Recently Appointed State Geologist—Casualties, de.

The Shieth approximate Geologist—Casualties, de.

The Shieth approximate of Marian independence was celebrated in this city yesterday by the hoisting of the

ociobrated in this city yeaterday by the hoisting of the national cosign on Petegraph Rill, which was saluted by salves of artillery. Paintes were also fired at noon and a nundown. In the evening an address was delivered by Gen. Percz Hernandez, and cancing followed. The Chilean national anniversary will be cele

merrow by a grand high mass at St. Mary's cathedral. A spicodid choir will stag on the occasion, and the lofty towers of the church will be decorated with the Chilese On the 18th inst, the Friends of Iroland hold th

anniversary exercises at Tucker's Academy of Music. There were a ball and supper, and a very large attendance. The McMahon Gronadier Guards, an Irish company in The McMahon Grenadier Guarde, military companies, French universa, and two French military companies, General Shielfs, Governor Downey and others. M. Troff, editor of Le Phare (French), delivered a very fine address, and a letter from M. Gautier, Franch Contol, was read, in which he expressed the warment sympathy with the cause of Ireland. The tossis were composed of ame-rican, French and Irish particle sentiments, and the re-sponses were largely imbood with hossisty to England. The society, I believe, is of a military character, and con-templates active intersence to achieve the independence of Ireland.

templates active interiscence to achieve the independence of Ironaci.

Yesteday was the anniversary of the death of David C. Broderick. The lags of several of the engine bousses were at hair mast, and the republican and independent in waspiers published articles landatory of the man and hotorance to his memory. The work on the monument has not yet commessed, although the sam of five thousand deliars is in the hands of the committee.

The Monumental Engine Company of this city, composed almost entirely of men from Baltimore, celebrated the tenth anniversary of their organization deptember 12. Reverdy Jechson delivered an eloquent address before the empany on the occasion referred to.

Fremont's Mariposa mines are now yielding very large returns, and these are constantly increasing. Mark Bramagin & to, bankers in san Francisco, received tast week the sum of \$11,833 in gold bars, being the product of six days' run of the mills. Great improvements are going feward upon the catact. A new mill will soon be created at the Princeton mine, and another near the city of Mariposa. At Bear Valley, Mr. T. W Park, who is now connecting the business upon Colonel Freemont's reach, has nearly finished extensive stables, and a warehouse shall read the Ariposa grant, are proving richer the farther they are worked.

Upwa die of \$35,000, it is reported, was taken out of the Mount Ophir cianus, in Toulumee country, one day last week.

The late magnificent display of the surers berealis was

A correspondence testing the Architekop and the Architekop and dergy of Cauronia has been published in the Mondar newspacer of the city. The eccletanticals profess matter also events and sympathy with his distance in his present troubles, and the four repiers in the usual manner. Amagnificent chalies of California manufacture, together with variable gold specimens, were sent from here with the adorres.

with variable gone specific the adorses. A new Haptist oburth was dedicated pesterday in Alamaca county.

The deposits of gold buillion in the branch mint of this city curing the week just closed sum up 7,628 ounces, surer hollion, same period, 13 767 ounces. There were county 150,630 in double cagire, and \$10,000 in half defined.

council \$160,000 in double vagier, and \$10,000 in half deliars.

A government cancel express has been catablished between Low angeles and Fort Mohave.

The overland daily small between Sacramento and Portland, Oregon, west into operation Saturday less.

A new short, dealing exclusively in Japanese goods, was opened in this city a lew days ago. It is on Montgomery street.

opened in this city a lew days ago. It is on Mongomery street.

James Whitford will be hung in our county jail next Friday for the murder of Edward Sherdan. He has so-scaled Catheile ministers to stiend him, and receives their visits and the vatts of the sisters of Mercy almost daily. Whitford is a manye of England.

Fairwador Garcia has been capitally convicted at San Jean for the murder of Whitars Shanen.

Famuel Bachman committed satisfie by bauging himself last work at Scott's Valley.

Frank Wells, a miner, bung himself to a tree a short time since in Klamania county.

Sectavite at Land's stables, in Sonora, were destroyed by fire last work. Lem 20 400.

At the last section of the Legislature Professor J. D. Whitney was appunited State, declogus. He writes to built not lasting the last state, has be last effected at arranging of